#### THEY DON'T SHARE ALIKE

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The East Gets the Largest Part of Government Patronage.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REPORT

The District of Columbia Has Fifty Times as Much Patronage as It Is Entitled to Have-Maryland Exceeds Her Quots Rearly 200 Per Cent.

In its annual report, which is now in the hands of the printer, the Civil Service Com-mission makes an interesting statement showing how government offices are distributed at Washington. The object of this statement is to prove how much fairer than the "spoils" system is the system of the Civil Service Commission. To what extent the statement will carry this proof depends largely on the receptive condition of the mind to which it is brought. A great many people in and out of Congress will not believe any good of the civil service law. Others are as strongly prejudiced

Whatever the statement proves to any one, it is n interesting showing of "who's got the button." There is no doubt from the tables presented by the commission that the eastern states and the District of Columbia have the button, and that it is a gold-plated button set with diamonds.

set with diamonds.

The civil service act provides that "appointments to the public service aforesaid in the departments at Washington shall be apportioned among the several states and territories and the District of Corumbia upon the

tories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population as ascertained at the last preceding census."

The idea was recognized and still is recognized under the patronage system. But under this system the apportionment is necessarily only approximate. That is how it happens that some of the states and the District of Columbia have the provide at Washington a creat some of the states and the District of Columbia have in service at Washington a great many more employes and officers than they would be entitled to under an equitable distribution proportioned to their population.

There are 11,746 officers and employes in the department service at Washington.

these, 3,881 are appointed under the civil service law, or "the merit system," as the commission calls it, and 7,865 are appointed under

mission calle it, and 7,865 are appointed under the patronage system.

Naturally, it is impossible to make distri-bution of places exact. However elaborate the machinery of apportionment there will be a slight excess here or deficiency there as changes are made. Then there is a consider-able inequality growing out of the character of some offices which makes the share of the District of Columbia always and of the differ-ent states occasionally larger than it should be. For example, there are many positions, like

For example, there are many positions, like that of printer's assistant, which are so unim-

the Department of Agriculture, which could the Department of Agriculture, which could be filled by one of only three or four people in the United States, perhaps. If Nebraska is entitled to an appointment, the next vacancy is in a scientific bureau, and there is no scientist in Nebraska who could fill it, the appointment of the could be stated as a scientific to the scientific to the state of the ments. The columbia. The District is entitled, offer an exhibit of his choice collection of 1890, to 14 places of the 3,83 controlled by the civil service law. It holds 103 of these places, an excess of 89. Next to this the greatest excess is that of Maryland, which has 77 places instead of 70. South Dakota has 14 instead of 10. Connecticut 20 instead of 17. Nebraska, Vermont, Virginia and Wyoming have each an excess of two and several states in the column of deficits.

In the column of deficits are considered as a excess of the court of the column of deficits.

have each an excess of two and several states an excess of one each over their quotas.

In the column of defleits Iowa has 114 pleces instead of the 124 to which she is entitled: Missouri has 148 instead of 159; Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Pennsylvania each are seven short; Louisiana, New York, Texas, and Wisconsin, 6; short, and so on. The disproportion is not very great. It figures up a total of 118 for all the states and territories and the District, and omitting the District, the variation is only twenty-nine.

In addition to the reasons which I have named for the variation, it is due to the ne-

mission has taken the arbitrary number, 2,000. On the basis of 2,000 appointments among 62,622,250 people, every 31,240 of population is entitled to one appointment. This ratio is entitled to one appointment. This ratio is applied to the population of each state. The difference between the aggregate of the whole number obtained and the ratio of representation is made up by assigning to the states having the largest fractions additional numbers until the total of 2,000 is reached.

New York is entitled to 191 appointments in 2,000 Othio to 117 Pennsylvania to 165.

in 2,000, Ohio to 117. Pennsylvania to 168, Wisconsin to 54 and Arkansas to 36. On the 1st of February New York had received 128, Ohio 77, Pennsylvania 109, Wisconsin 32 and of the others, she would be entitled to the first appointment. The order of preference Wisconsin, Arkansas, Pennsylvania The calculation is made by system, which puts the first state on to

The table showing the distribution of the 865 appointments which do not come under the civil service law develops an astonishing condition of affairs, especially in the District of Columbia. Under the patronage system the heads of departments or of bureaus make their own distribution of offices. They fol-low no fixed rule, though they usually make some effort to equalize the favors given to the various states.

But naturally the pressure for place from the eastern states is greater than from the West and the far South, and naturally some of the eastern states come in for a great deal more than their share of appointments. Mary-land is entitled by reason of her population to 125 of the 7,865 appointments. She actually holds 475 appointments, an excess of nearly 200 nor care 200 per cent. Virginia is entitled to 198 appointments;

she has 476.
West Virginia is entitled to 95; she has 132.
West Virginia is entitled to 726; she has 871. West Virginia is entitled to 95; she has 132.

Now York is entitled to 726; she has 871.

Vermont is entitled to 38; she has 70.

Maine is entitled to 76; she has 119.

New Hampshire is entitled to 45; she has 84.

Texas is entitled to 129; she has 27.

Georgia is entitled to 128; she has 37.

Missouri is entitled to 138; she has 37.

Missouri is entitled to 148; she has 116.

Ohlo is entitled to 436; she has 28.

Iowa is entitled to 436; she has 18.

Ransas is entitled to 135; she has 97.

Tennessee is entitled to 185; she has 97.

Tennessee is entitled to 126; she has 155.

Wisconsin is entitled to 250; she has 15.

Kentucky is entitled to 250; she has 68.

But these appointments in excess of the quota are comparatively few and most of them are comparatively smail. There is one exception—the District of Columbia. As has been explained, the District necessarily has

been explained, the District necessarily has more than its exact proportion. In the case of patronage appointments it has 2.244, when under a strict construction of the rule of dis-tribution according to population it is enti-tled to 29—an excess of 2,215, or more than 700 recess

This with the excess in the other states This with the excess in the other states atgregates 3,185—the variation from the standard in apportioning 7,865 appointments. This loss, of course, must be made up from the quota of other states, and of these the chief sufferer is Arkansas. The population of the state of Arkansas entities her to 147 appointments. She holds just 4—a deficit of 143.

appointments. She holds just 4—a deficit of 143.

And so it goes through almost the entire list of western, central and southern states and territories. Indiana is one of the few states which nearly holds its own. Indiana is entitled to 263 appointments, and has 223. Fennsylvania's account, too, almost balances, and oddly enough the small balance that exists is on the wrong side of the ledger. Pennsylvania is entitled to 656 appointments, and has 628. Massachusetts, too, has a comparatively small deficit. In spite of the earnest efforts of Mr. Quincy she has 213 appointments where her apportionment is 281.

The north Atlantic states have 3,388 appointments, against an apportionment of 3,212; the south Atlantic states 1,951, against an apportionment of 1,617. But this does not include the District of Columbia. Including

make it shrink from the taint of vice and keep

the District of Columbia the Atlantic states have 7,686 appointments, against an apportionment of 4,872. The northern central states are entitled to 4,134; they have 2,777 appointments. The southern central states are entitled to 2,063; they have 1,003. The western states are entitled to 617; they have

Western states are calculated to Gri; they have 280.

There will likely be one effect of the publication of the civil service report which perhaps the commission has not anticipated—a furious onslaught by the Senators and Representatives from the West on the appointing power. Possibly the fact that his people were not getting their share of patronage at Washington has not appealed to the western or southern Congressman before. He is likely to make it lively for some of the heads of bureaus when it comes to him. If Mr. Roosevelt in making up this statement had any wish to stir up the animals in the "spoils" cage that wish is likely to be gratified.

George Grantham Bain.

# art Notes.

The notable event in art circles during the east week was the exhibition of oil paintings by Thomas Horenden at V. C. Fischer's art

Mr. Hovenden is a recent newcomer, and as his work enjoys a national if not international

Mr. Horenden will be remembered as the painter of "Breaking of Home Ties," which was so generally admired at the Exposition last Summer, and two of the leading pictures in his exhibit treated of the same style of subject, which appeals to all, since they tell a human story. "Grandma's Second Sight" was one of these, and grandma is the dear

was one of these, and grandma is the dear old lady with no nonsense about her whom we have all seen, if she was not our very own, and the little girl threading her needle is charmingly portrayed as she lends her eyes to the dear old lady's service.

The whole composition is most happy in treatment, true in technique, and tells its simple story of life in charming style.

The "Traveling Clock Mender" is another typical figure. The old man's whimsical, quizzical face as he looks at the works is an excellent study, as is the questioning look of xeellent study, as is the questioning look of nterest in the little girl's face and figure be-

ide him.

Mr. Horenden occupies this field of plcturing human interests in a way that is unique. He does not aim to say the least word on his composition, but he does aim to portray the events of every-day life in a way removed from the commonplace, and yet not on the exaggerated plane which exceptional experiences would necessitate.

riences would necessitate,
Mr. Horenden's landscapes, less than a Mr. Horenden's landscapes, less than a dozen of them, indicate the varied scope of his genius, which he refuses to work into any one "rut," if you may use such a term without offense when referring to so finished an artist's work. He has been equally successful in painting historical on historical subjects, in "The Arms of the Enemy," painted by him some years ago, being a salon picture in Paris, and another success, a study in colored character, exhibited in New York.

Mr. Horenden is one of those happily situated artists who can choose his residence regardless of mere commercial considerations,

portant that people would not come to Wash-ington from distant states to accept them. These places are filled almost invariably from the District of Columbia.

Then there are scientific places, notably in delightful of cities, with its ready accessibil-ity to most charming scenery on every hand within a twenty minutes walk or an hour's ride to the heart of the Rock creek region or Ana-

costia's paintable heights.

Among the landscapes displayed, "The Orchard," "A Misty Night," and "Sunday Evening," display three distinct styles of treating landscape, each in such a way the beholder bardly knows which to admire the most. Yesterday was the last day of the exhibit

Mr. and Mrs. Farker main and Mr. and
Mrs. E. C. Messer went over to Ballimore together on Saturday to visit Walter's gallery
and see some of the choice pictures recently
ndded to that collector's salon. Mr. and Mrs.
Messer were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mann on
the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker Maan expect to spend the Summer in Holland. They will sail from New York on May 2.

Ulrie S. J. Dunbar, the sculptor, is now at work on a bust of ex-President Martin Van Buren, which is to be placed in a niche in the Senate chamber.

The cast is of heroic size, very strong, and life-like in expression, and promises well.

Mr. Dunbar expects to begin chipping it from Vermont markle sarriy in the ways.

from Vermont marble early in the week

There are now on exhibition at the Corcoran Art Gallery several very fine paintings, loaned by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hutchinson, of New York. The most conspicuous being "Judith," by B. J. Constant, which is magnificent. The hair is tawny red, the face delicately cut yet full of sensuous ripeness of her race, while the figure is clothed in a pale biue lace trimmed and clinging robe. In her right hand she clasps the sword of vengeance.

right hand she casps and the loan are "Toilet gesance.

The other pictures in the loan are "Toilet of the Bride," by Moreau, and "Coming from the Christening," by the same artist, "sheep in a Snow Storm," by Schenck, with "A Spring Morning," by Niezky.

The first three of these pictures will be found in the Octagon room, and all are much admired by connoiseners for their fine treatment and as color schemes well handled.

The painters in the Barbizon Studios, on seventeenth street and Penn-sylvania avenue, are enjoying a little rest before setting out for ummer work.
Mr. Weyl does not pretend to know where

Mr. Weyl does not pretend to know where he will pitch his easel, whether in the mountains or by the seashore.

Mr. Brooke expects to spend several months in Europe. Mr. Macdonald and Veile are yet to be heard from.

The impression is that there will be a large amount of home study done this year.

For Solitary Single Men.

Great success is reported of the first year's experience of the Rowton model lodging house in London, the opening of which fifteen months ago attracted a great deal of attention. The design of the experiment was the improvement of the condition of single men who have no certain occupation and no settled home. Lord liowton designed the experiment and furnished the funds for its trial. The house accommodates 470 men, and affords a separate sleeping apartment for every lodger, and well-warmed and lighted dining, smoking, and reading rooms, toilet and bath rooms, with a constant supply of hot and cold water, conveniences for washing and drying clothes, and cooking stoves with all utensils and facilities for cooking food. Lodgers can either cook their own food or buy their meals at cost price. The charge for the full use of all the conveniences and comforts of the house for twenty-four hours is sixpence, about equal to 12 cents. The house has been continuously full since the opening day, forty or fifty improvement of the condition of single men to 12 cents. The house has been continuously full since the opening day, forty or fifty
people being turned away almost nightly, and
commercially the concern has proved a complete success. It returned a profit of 5 per
cent, for the first year, and is now paying a
net profit of 6 per cent. A company has been
formed to carry out the work, with a capital
of £75,000, and other iodeing houses on the
same plan are to be built forthwith in various parts of London.

A pure child, like a ray of sunshine, can go anywhere without contracting taint. Though a choice of associations is essential to wholesome development, yet a normal and healthful child may come in contact with a great deal of roughness and vice without being in-jured by it. This can only be, however, when the child carries with it continually the at-mosphere of a pure, elevated, Christian home. The intuitions of a child thus nurtured will

Granulated sugar, 446. Monday another special present day. The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, corner Seventh and E

### A Topic or Two To Think About.

Governor Lewelling's manifesto, directed to all boards of police commi Kansas, in defense of the constitutional liberties of tramps, is a very extraordinary document, says Elbert Hubbard, in the Arena. He maintains that the right to go freely from place to place in search of employment, or even in obedience to a mere whim, is a part of that personal liberty guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States to every buman being on American soil. Even voluntary idleness is not forbidden. Out of 100 editorial elippings, taken at random from papers all over the United States, ninetythree speak in terms of disapprobation of Governor Lewelling's action. In this country we say every man is assumed to be innocent until he is proven guilty.

This applies only to men who have money. No peaceable, decent man with money is asked to "give an account of himself." let him have no place to lay his head and ask for a cup of cold water, immediately we may for a cup of cold water, immediately we may legally assume his guilt and drag him before the notary, who shall demand that he "give a satisfactory necount of himself." Satisfactory to whom, forsooth? Why, to this justice of the peace. And who is he? Often a man who has falled in business, of small learning, no breadth of intellect, no sympathy. Of course we know that a police justice may be (and often is) an eminently honorable and able man; but those who are in position to know how much of the time of higher courts is taken up in undoing the blunders of rustic justices have small esteem for rural judicature. Among the first states to adopt a

is taken up in undoing the blunders of rustic justices have small esteem for rural judicature. Among the first states to adopt a tramp law was the state of Delaware, on March 27, 1879. Section I reads thus:

Any person without a home in the town in which he may be found wandering about without employment shall be deemed a tramp and dealt with accordingly.

Will the reader please note that (1) a tramp is a man who has no home in the town where he is found; (2) he is seeking employment is a crime in many parts of the United States. Such a law as this is the one against which Governor Lewelling, of Kansas, has issued his manifesto. For this act he has been ridiculed, jeered, calumniated, reviled. I make no defense of trampism nor variabondage. A tramp may be a criminal and he may not. If he is a criminal, punish him for his crimes, but do not punish him for being a tramp; to do this may be only to chastise him for his misfortunes.

misfortunes.

The very original and somewhat startling plea of M. G. Ferrero in the January Monist for the complete exemption of women from bread-winning labor, says Prof. Lester F. Ward in the Monist, is worthy of the author's chivalrous nature and demands thoughtful consideration. One naturally feels impelled to accept his view, but such a crowd of practical objections at once arise that it becomes impossible to do so except in a very restricted sense. If he only means that women who actually bear children should be relieved from innorious physical activities during their productive period, nobody certainly ought to dissent, and it is to be hoped that the world has already got a long distance on the road toward such a result. But if he means that one-half of the human race should be and remain, from the standpoint of economics, nonproducers, except in so far as the rearing of children is to be considered productive, the position cannot be maintained without important qualification. So far as can be discovered from the article, its author proceeds upon the popular but erroneous assumption that every adult female in society is provided with a husband who is both able and willing to supply all her needs. to accept his view, but such a crowd of

society is provided with a husband who is both able and willing to supply all her needs. To show how false this assumption is, let us glance for a moment at the conjugal statistics of the United States, which have been com-piled for the first time in the history of the country for the census of 1890, but not yet pub-lished. These statistics show that at that date the number of Temale persons of all ages in the United States was 50,554,570, of whom 17,-183 088 or 56 24 per cent. were sharle. The 183,088, or 56.24 per cent, were single. The important fact for our present purpose is the number or percentage of marriageable women who are, in fact, act married. It is found

of whom 6,233,207 were unmarried, of hearly 32 per cent. The true mean is somewhere between these, and may perhaps be safely put at 25 per cent. The unmarried are made up of the maids, widows and divorced persons, the last of which classes is so small that it need scarcely be considered for the present purpose. Omitting the actual numbers and purpose. Omitting the actual numbers and using percentages only, the returns show that between the ages of twenty and twenty-five about 53 per cent, were without busbands, between twenty-five and thirty about 28 per cent, between thirty and forty-five about 20

After this the number of widows incresses After this the number of widows incresses so rapidly that from forty-five to fifty-five the unmarried amount to 25 per cent, and 6f women over sixty-five years of age only a little over 35 per cent, have busbands. Nearly 6 per cent, of all women never marry; about 10 per cent, of those between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five had not yet married, and more than one-fourth of those between the ages of twenty-five and thirty were still unmarried. Further details are unnecessary, enough having been said to show how large a nough having been said to show how large a reportion of marriageable women are for ause or another without that male ection and support that M. Ferrero's argu-

ment assumes.

Many of these unattached women are doubtless cared for in varying degrees by their male relatives, but it is clear that this ought not to be, since the men, on his theory, should have wives and families of their own. Ignoring, for the sake of the argument, a large number of cases in which the husband proves incompetent to support his family, and admitting that the 75 per cent. who have husbands are but the 75 per cent, who have husbands are that the 15 per cent, who have husbands are abequately provided with occupation in rear-ing their children, or, if childless, as a large proportion always are, in merciy attending to the wants of their husbands, what shall be said of the 25 per cent, who have no hus-bands and are therefore deprived of this occupation? A considerable number of the younger widows, it is true, have families on their hands, but these soon grow up and no longer require their attention. But if the wife is capable of any form of productive lator, when she becomes a widow and the support of her family devolves upon her alone she is in an unfortunate position. support of the lating devotes upon her alone, she is in an unfortunate position. Something more must be done than merely to nurse and protect her children. They must be fed, ciothed, and housed.

It is not too much, says the Springfield Republican, to call the trial of W. C. P. Breckinridge, which has now closed, the most pain ful scandal of its class since that which clouded the great life of Henry Ward Beecher, twenty years ago. The man had attained national fame; he held a high and enviable position in political life and in public esteem; he had even become by his Plymouth address in some measure an historical figure. Suddenly it was revealed to the country that he had had led a false and vile life. His reputahad had led a faise and vile life. His reputatation is blasted; his fame is Dead sea fruit.
And in this universal feeling the verdiet of the
jury has no additional influence. Whether it
is believed, as the jury decides, that Madeline
Pollard's tale is true, or whether it is dishelieved, the conscience of the people responds
that the man's punishment is just.

Let us reach to the essential evil of this
story which has been so fully told us. It is
most distasteful, most revolting to tell the
story, as we have been compelled to do.
Even though the situation is not unusual,
though many a vulgar case of similar circum-

Even though the situation is not unusual, though many a vulgar case of similar circumstances is dribbled through the police courts, the conspicuity of the offender in this case raises it to an importance which forbids any journal to ignore it. And passing by the folly of supposing that a schoolgirl deliberately led astray a man of the world past middle age—taking the story from the very lips of Breckinridge himself—let us see what it amounts to. A man of fine education and culture; of religious profession and conversation, and with a heritage of noble ancestry, confesses in detail to not only this one illicit indulement, continuing through ten warrs but confesses in each to not only ins one mis-indulgence, continuing through ten years, but to a previous familiarity with houses of assig-nation; in fact, to habitual debanchery. He confesses that no manhad less excuse than he for his course of life with this one misguided

## woman. But his defense is that she was already unchaste when he met her; that she courted his vile advances; that passion and greed moved her, and that he yielded to her temptations, neither loving nor respecting her. And he maintained her as his wanton A Lay Sermon for

ber. And he maintained her as his wanton through years of married life. What a defense that is!

The pleas of the lawyers for the criminal in this case have shown how low the standard of morality is pratically placed among men of the world, as they excuse the man on the ground that the woman was evil. "Nothing more than you or I might have done" is the substance of their pleas. Here is the wretched root of the whole wrong. Man is not held to the same standard of purity and chastity as woman. The social system will never be sane and whole until this double standard is done away with. The same purity for a man and woman, nothing less will do.

The right to strike, says the Voice, was denied a few weeks ago by Judge Jenkins, of the United States Supreme Court, who issued an injunction restraining the employes of the an injunction restraining the employes of the Northern Pacific railway from "any combination or conspiracy having for its purpose the inauguration of a strike upon the lines of the railway" (which railway was and is in the hands of a receiver), and "from ordering, advising or approving by communication or instruction or otherwise the employes of the receivers to join in a strike." This in spite of the fact that the receivers, without a minute's notice to the men, had put into operation a reduced schedule of wages! To state the case is enough to arouse all the Anglo-Saxon love of liberty against this species of downright industrial slavery to corporate power. Judge Dundee, of the United States District Court, following the decision of the superior court, ruled likewise in a similar case with the Union Pacific employes, this road also being in the hands of a receiver. This case was taken before Judge Caldwell, of the United States Circuit Court, cocqual in authority to Judge Jenkins, and Judge Caldwell makes short work of Judge Dundy's Injunction. He orders it vacated, and his words come as near to a glow of indignation as federal judges ever indulge themselves with. Judge Caldwell says:

"The period of compulsory personal service saye as a nunishment for crime has passed in Northern Pacific railway from "any combina-

well says:

"The period of compulsory personal service save as a punishment for crime has passed in this country. In this country it is not lawful for employes to associate, consult, and confer together with a view to maintain or increase their wages by lawful and peaceful means, any more than it was unlawful for the receivers to counsel and confer together for the purpose of reducing their wages. A corporation is organized capital; organized laber is organized capital. What is lawful for one to do is lawful for the other to do."

Judge Jenkins has, in a review of his decision, Judge Jenkins has, in a review of his decision, reaffirmed it, with a slight but not important change; but the lower courts are no longer bound by it any more than by Judge Caldwell's decision. A case should be taken at once to the United States Supreme Court. Congress has, in the meantime, ordered an investigation of Judge Jenkins' order and his right to issue it. To give to such an order congress has, in the meantime, ordered an investigation of Judge Jenkins' order and his right to issue it. To give to such an order permanent authority would be to place the country on the verge of sure enough revolution. And yet we are disposed to make allowance for Judge Jenkins. Under the law the railroad is a public thoroughlare, just as the old turnpike was, which to a great extent it displaced. He and all other judges are compelled to consider it as a public highway and not as private property, which, in fact, it is under the present system. His whole ruling had reference to the employees as servants of the public, and his injunction was issued ostensibly to prevent injury to the public early one of the country ought to be in fact what they are aiready in law—public highways, controlled by the public, and operated for the public benefit, not for private and personal profit. We will have to come to that sooner or later, and the sooner the better.

#### GLEANINGS FROM EMERSON.

How does this man get his living? He is no whole man until he knows how to earn a livelihood.

Society is barbarous until every industrious man can get his living without dishonest cus-

producer.

Man fails to make his pince good in the world unless he not only pays his debt, but adds something to the common wealth.

Wealth has its source in applications of the mind to nature, from the rudest strokes of the ax or spade up to the last secrets of at.

Man bears the same relation to nature that the thirsty stomach bears to the spring of water.

who are, in fact, not married. It is found that about 10 per cent, marry before the age of it wenty, and a very few before the age of fitteen. As the statistics are compiled in five-year periods, it is impossible to obtain figures for any age between fifteen and twenty, although proper marriageability begins at about seventeen or eighteen.

If we take twenty as the basis, it appears that there were 16,233,325 female persons of that there were 16,233,325 female persons of the same of woman is driven to the wall the chances of integrity are frightfully diminished.

The world is full of fops, and these will deliver the top opinion, that it is not respectable to be seen earning a living, that it is much more re-spectable to spend without earning, and this doc-trine of the snake will come also from the elect sons of light, for wise men are not wise at all hours, and will spea? are times from their taste and humor to once for their reason.

No matter whether a man makes shoes or saint.

The American Adam has an abundant ward-role, but he is growing into the discovery that these garments are for the most part "missibs," and, latterly, constructed under the "assessing

System.

Spain became the poorest nation because she had made herself the richest by the means of robbery of her American discoveries. A nation may be very poor when the census returns foot up great wealth. Nothing but contented industry characterizing the masses of the people can be called national wealth.

A nation is fast approaching imbeeility when instead of providing a fit and ample medium of exchange for its people, the creators of its only wealth, it prostrates inself before individuals, grown rich under unjust and unequal laws, assing a loan, "Please to discount my notes at your own rate, as the metallic substance called gold is getting low in my pocket."

Presidential Nominations The President yesterday sent the following minations to the Senate:

Justice-Warren N. Dusenberry, of Utah, to be judge of probate in the county of Utah, territory of Utah. Navy—Assistant Engineer Solon Arneld to be a assed assistant engineer. Facts and Fancies.

Children or persons suffering from diseases should never be allowed to touch or fondle domestic animals, as cats and dogs, as these are frequently the means by which contagion is carried to others,

Athletes insist on these points in starting

for a walk or a race. Parents make a mis-take in ordering wider when longer shoes are required; until they stop growing children need a half size longer every time they get a

need a half size longer every time they get a pair of shoes.

It is the lady's place to bow at the first meeting; after an introduction if she desires to continue the acquaintance. When making a call a gentleman takes care of his own hat and coat, and puts them on without assistance—unless in some way incapacitated—when taking his departure.

The Irish cavalier hat is one of the smart things of the between senson before straws are due. It comes in black and green, is trimmed with a flat band bow and buckle, a loose torsade and occasionally with a long ostrich plume. Worn with one of the new scarfs of black fishnet wound around the neck like the old-fashioned stock and tied in a broad bow, this hat goes well with tailor-made costumes. It is eminently suited for a riding hat. Severe as it looks, it is generally becoming.

# Sunday Reading.

"Come now and let us reason together, saith the Lord." Whatever may be the immediate result of this war of words about the errancy or inerrancy of the Bible, it will survive all these petty conflicts of opinion and prejudice. It is one, at least, of the sacred books of the world—sacred because it, as a whole, has to do with the subject of God and the human soul. No one will deny that for centuries it has been much like a bundle of colored worsteds, from which may be pulled that particular shade of color that will fit the pattern, the worker, the preacher, the commentator keeps continuously before his eyes. The theological school of whatever creed seems to be a place where the young and devout mind may be trained in the under-

devout mind may be trained in the understanding of the pattern to which all the colors must be made to harmonize and from which the errant thought should never stray. The real difficulty seems to be that the disputants fail to consider that words and phrases are mere tokens of exchange, having no lasting intrinsic value, while ideas are immortal. Thought alone is the body, while words are but the clothing used to fit the era, the climate, the temperament, and more especially the receptive intellectual conditions of the person or persons aldressed; consequently all these factors would have to be brought into the equation; and lastly, most important of all, the translator from one language into another must be of like mind, temperament, and spirit of the original writer before we could be absolutely certain that underneath the verbiage we had gotten down to the bedrock of ideas.

All thoughtful students must feel the truth

All thoughtful students must feel the truth of this, whether they express it or not, and, perhaps, the closest definition we could give of the currently used terms atheist and ag\_ nostic would be that the former aggressively nostic would be that the former aggressively proclaims his thoughts, while the latter keeps his own counsel. Be this as it may, there are certain portions of the Bible which pass current as fact among all creeds, the Jew, the Romanist, the Protestant, the Christian Scientist, and the Spiritualist.

"So God created man in His own image; in the image of God created He him; male and for all protected. He him; male and for all protected. He him:

female crented He thom." These words have been accepted universally throughout chris-tendom as containing the truth, but the ques-tion remains: What truth, what immortal idea, is to be conveyed to the consciousness? It is evident that the thought that is conveyed is that form of concept that the evolved

consciousness can assimilate.

An anthromorphic God was a necessity to any consciousness incapable of conceiving of life apart from this body. Men so conceived the truth, so believed and so taught; and so long as this condition of thought remained this teaching was comboler. mained this teaching was orthodox, because it was then the highest that had come to the light in man. Consequently, what was then true of man's idealism expressed itself in de-scriptions of the visible "giory of God," the "throne of God," "the heaven where He dwelleth," "the streets of gold," "the walls,"

dwelleth," "the streets of gold," "the walls,"
"the gates of peari."
But the poets, the singers, the seers, or
prophets of that far-off time, under the influence of the divine fire of thought, the enthusiasm, the God within them, feit the significant
consequences of omnipresence; the form finded
from before their mental vision, and they saw
"God is Spirit," "and they that worship Him
must worship Him in spirit and in truth."

Now, if the theory of evolution be true, the advance from the "thought" working chaos into fire mist through the infinite changes of form to the present visible universe, and the that dwell thereon must cover periods of time as much beyond our conception as the distance between us and the nebulæ of Orion is beyond our comprehension, but there must have been all along that line continuous un-ceasing change, transformation, the eternal "thought" working itself out in matter, in

Man fails to make his place good in the world unless he not only pays his debt, but adds something to the common wealth.

Wealth has its source in applications of the mind to nature, from the rudest strokes of the ax or spade up to the last secrets of att.

Man hears the same relation to nature that the thirsty stomach hears to the spring of water.

Poverty demoralizes. A man in debt is so far a slave.

"thought" working itself out in matter, in things, in forms and in substance—substance in its true sense, that which is apparent—this was the thought expressed in what we can in no way define it.

As this life went on its resistless way, ever developing into higher forms, more complex organisms, there must have been at all times and under all conditions variations is gracies. organisms, there must have been at all times and under all conditions variations in species involving single individuals more advanced than the majority of their fellows. The fish that first became an amphilian must have been one who enjoyed from some cause a life near the surface of the water, the inbreathing of large and even larger bubbles of air, and so imprinting this tendency upon his progeny, and they again upon theirs, that a new order of being ensued.

lon of food, and when he had discovered the delights of a higher life, and returned to "tell men so," he was doubtless crueified, and later on most likely was canonized as a "There is no telling what women will do, you

statues or laws.

It is the privilege of any human work which is
It is the privilege of any human work which is
troglodyte. If everything in nature is a part of
every other thing, find processes are analogous,
every other thing, find processes are analogous,

It is the privilege of any human work which is well done to invest the door with a certain haughtiness. He can well afford not to conciliate whose faithful work will answer for him.

Society in large towns is babyish and wealth is made a toy. The life of pleasure is made as concentrations that a stanlow observer must be lieve that it is the agreed best use of wealth, and whatever is pretended ends in consenting. But if this were the main use of surplus capital, it would bring us to barricades, burnel towns, and tomahawks presently.

And these, suggested by the above:
The making of worlds and of social conditions is the working of the inevitable law of cause and effect. Space was hop vorished of its world making stuff that consolidated worlds might be. Every colossal fortune is the result of the collected self-appropriated energy of mankind.

Monopolises and all men who thrive by the changing of money and driving sharp largains should have a great respect for the law of the land, as it is the only god they fear. The endy one thing that differentiates then from the robber large and the highwayman, the greed is one and the same, is, "I will have all I can get." One is almost inclined to respect the maniliness of courage and might above the entailed faculties of the spider and the low.

There is but one real law: "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you." All others are makeshifts, changed from sime to time to if conditions, clothes whereby Adam seeks to hide his nakedness.

The American Adam has an abundant wardrole, but he is growing into the discovery that

Consciouspess, thought, is ever evolving through and in arganism. The enlarging brain capacity in man must be for a purpose as surely as the growing wings on the species of reoffies that became birds. Those wings were the organs thrown out because of functional development requiring the occupancy

toma development requiring ine occupancy of the air as well as earth. So man's development will ever be along the line of his aspirations, the enthusiasm, the God working within him.

There is a thought of vast importance that is, in fact, a part of this original one. Out from among the many commands given to or through Moses for his race, christendom has selected ten and embodied them in the selected ten and embodied them in the 'ennon," viz.: "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any-thing that is in the heavens above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the waters under the earth." Herein is supposed to be the eternal flat against idolatry. The Israelthe eternal flat against idolatry. The israci-tic understood it as a a command to destroy all "altars" and "groves" of the heathen, whose lands he felt himself commanded to occupy. Christendom has so understood it; a general order to make unceasing war upon the idolatry of "other people," and herein seems to be a general point of agreement, also a general tendency to change the form of its own idols or images.

a general tendency to change the form of its own idols or images.

What, then, is an "image" or "likeness of anything?" To the primitive man, whether now or at any time in his far past, it meant something fashioned out of material, cut, carved or painted—something this organ of vision could behold—something real and palpable to the sense of touch, but as consciousness evolves man discovers that the power to form images is in himself—behind the work of hands, or the perception of touch or sight. Man's power to make "images" is the subtle something we call imagination; that thing alone which makes him to differ from his fellow-man. fellow-man,

So man, as man, is ever making and wor shiping the images which fit his own pantheon, that kingdom of God that is within him, whether they be of wood or stone or gold or flesh or of spirit, so long as he lives he is an image maker, and he must, whether he admits it publicly or privately to himself, worship the images he daily sets up. "But thou shalt have no other gods before me," "and God made man in His own image." It would seem that the sacred writings of the Jews adopted by the church clergy show that the object for man's worship must be in some way the divine consciousness

be in some way the divine consciousness latent in man himself.

But let us for a moment glance at the interpretation given this question by the great Nazarine, the great iconoclast, who died to save man from their even tendeney to make idols, thus becoming a universal model, not yet, it would seem, for men's lives, but for their idoltry. "I and my Father are one," "Ye are my brothren," and "We may be one in Him." When we brush away the idols that have been set up by others, and that we have made for ourselves after the patterns given us. We see the all of existence to be consciousness, and we must see that all forms of conscious iffe are a part of an endowment of the ness, and we must see that all forms of con-scious life are a part of an endowment of the all of consciousness. "Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God and Him only shalt thou serve." As no man hath seen God at any time, every man, every human being, consciously or un-consciously, begins the "making of an image," and that image can only be at the best one of his own highest self as he then sees it; but "God made man in His own image."

In conclusion, I will quote from a late writer, who seems to be in earnest in the idol destroying business, even if his human weakness is unconclously building a new one:

is unconclously building a new one:

"I read a few days ago the allegerical representation given by Jesus of the human soul." Let it be remembered that all life its growth, and if the soul be alive its future state is each succeeding moment. "In it, if you will remember, lie represents the souls of His brethren, as He so loved to call human beings, assembled to hear judgment pronounced. It is the moment for applying the crucial test of worthiness. And what was the test Jesus give at that moment as the sign manual of all those who were included in his invitation: "Come, ye blessed for I was thirsty and ye gave me drink, naked and ye clothed me." And in answer to the wondering questlins, "lord, when saw we Thee naked and clothed Thee, or in prisein and came unto Thee?" He replies: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." He chose to place itimself as the incarnation of the oppressed and the suffering. As I read this passage I saw, in my mind, thousands upon thousands in our cities and towns standing naked and shelteriess, and I sald, "Jesus is knocking at the door of filis sleeping church, but He knocks in valu."

It is worthy of notice that when Jesus of.

It is worthy of notice that when Jesus offered these words, these livling sentiments, there was no "visible church," as he had not died, and his few followers had not then received the gift of the holy spirit. It sometimes occurs to the mind whether after all the foremost sins of Christendom, greed and selfishness and all uncharitableness, is not the legitimate result of the misconceived importance of one's own soul over that of other souls and all souls. If we believe in organic redemption through the never ceasing crea-ntive power, then it follows that the redemp-tion of humanity is the thought and purpose of the visible universe, and that "atonement" with that will and purpose is work for the elevation of mankind, and that all boundary

elevation of mankind, and that all boundary lines of sympathy and effort is atheism, and that the "image of God" is not limited to that portion of the human family whose environment is like unto our own that is self-worship extended over a few who are agreeable to self. Somehow we are unable to see why the "least of these" does not extend to the kitchen and the hovel—even unto back the streets and slums and the alleys—and why the "I ambetter than thou" is not atheism.

Vereman. VETERAN.

In Canada perhaps ten thousand womer wear trousers during the winter, of course with the skirt. In this country the popularity of the masculine garment is growing with remarkable rapidity. The trousers are now and have been for years in use for horseback riding. The fencing costumes, also trousers, are worn without the skirt, and in the gymnasiums of the fashionable boarding schools for young ladies trousers are worn exclusively for young lattes trousers are worn exclusively and with excellent effect and comfort. In Europe for the past two years the Tarkish pants are worn by the fashionable set for climbing the mountains. The same are worn in the Scotch Highlands by the English women. The bathing dress shows marked signs of following the general movement, and at the French resorts last Summer the most fashionable ladies appeared with close-fitting bathing suits with knee trousers. The

fitting bathing suits with knee trousers. The effect was a great improvement, especially when the iadies left the water there was no tight-sticking skirt to interfere with their locomotion. At Narragansett Pier the young ladies were the skirt extremely short.

H. Corwin, of Cincinnati, head of the dresmaking department at the John Shillito Company, is of the opinion that in time the ladies will abandon the skirt, but not for "many, many years." He said:

"I don't think the ladies will abandon their skirts for some time to come, although the movement is surely going that way. That the ladies are wild after men's ciothing there is no doubt. Now, to begin with, look at this is not very great. It ligures up a some of 118 for all the states and territories and the District, and omitting the District, the variation is only twenty-nine.

In addition to the reasons which I have named for the variation, it is due to the necessities of appointments by transfers and various non-competitive examinations and they appoint the military or naval service, who are entitled to preference.

Mr. V. G. Fischer is preparing to go abroad for any age between fitteen and twenty, although proper marriageability begins at know."

Clean the Refrigerator.

The locund Spring, when refrigerators resume their importance in the household, has come, and even the best housekeepers need to be reminded of the necessity for keeping them cleaner than any other thing in the house.

Warm food should never be placed in the warm rood should never be placed in the ice-chest, because it absorbs the odors and flavors of other foods. Butter and onions should never be placed in the same compartment. Neither should milk be put side by side with strongly flavored dishes.

Every day the ice-box should be washed out

and thoroughly dried. Many housekeepers keep the ice from melting too rapidly by wrapping it in a woolen cloth. If this is done the cloth must be fresh, clean, and dry each morn

ing.
Once a week everything should be removed. Once a week everything should be removed and the different parts washed with hot water and soda. The racks should be removed, washed, dried and put in the sun for some time. Sometimes the entire refrigerator should be rolled into the yard, tipped up, propped open and thoroughly sunned. The waste pipes should be cleaned every day or so with a flexible rod.

Commissioners' Orders.

The Commissioners resterday issued the fol-lowing orders: That a water main be laid in Des Moines street, from Ninth expect to the east boundary line of Brightwood Park subdivision estimated cost \$1,665. That a water main be laid in Fifteenth street, between Morris and Erie street, he ween Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; estimated cost \$71. That a sewer be constructed in alley, square 505, to serve lets 50 to 65. Inclusive, under the provisions of the permit system, at estimated cost \$73. That a coment sidewalk be laid in front of 142-50. That a cement sidewalk be laid in front of 142-50. Eachid place northwest, under the provisions of the permit system, at estimated cost of \$185. The following allotments for the use of the street department during the present quarter of the current fiscal year are approved: \$4,764.62 chargeable to the appropriation for current ropairs to streets, avenues, and alleys and \$7,855.88 chargeable to the appropriation for construction and repairs of bridges for 1894 is approved.

SPECIAL NOTICE

IGE CREAM SODA 5c. Prescriptions Compounded by Graduates of Pharmacy. Easterday's Drug Store, COR. G ST. AND N. J AVE., N. W. ap23-Since

L OCAL UNION 190, UNITED BROTHERHOOD L of Carpenters and Joiners, meets every Mon-day evening at 425 12th st. nw.

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#### NEW NATIONAL THEATER, Every Evening. Mats. Wed. and Sat. BRONSON HOWARD'S Masterpiece, ARISTOCRACY.

Next Week NAT. C. GOODWIN, In "A Gilded Fool."

METZEROTT MUSIC HALL.
THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1894, 8 O'CLOCK.
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FOURTH PLANK SHAD DINNER OF THE SEASON AT MARSHALL HALL,

And every day hereafter in April and May.

The ever popular Chas. Macalester, Will leave her wharf, foot of Se MARSHALL HALL.

SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1894,

ON SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1594,
At 11 a m. and 250 p. m.
Returning at 250 p. m. and 6 p. m.
On Week Days will leave at 10 a. m.
Returning at 250 p. m. Fare Round Trip, 25c.; Plank Shad Dinner, 75c.

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14 Tables-Largest and Finest Billiard Room South of New York, Buffet Attached, M. R. SCANION, Proprietor, 48 Ninth street.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

CALOON AND RESTAURANT, CHOICE Wines, Liquers and Cigars, Meals at all hours, Eacard by the day, week or month, JOHN E. BONINI, Prop., 721 N. Cap, street, ap22-1mo CROSS BROS., DEALERS IN CIGARS, TOBAC-Co, Stationery, Periodicals, &c., cor. 1st and H streets, nw. Washington, D. C. ap22-lm The Abstract of the Abstract o NOTICE-WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 20, AV 1894. A general meeting of all those Inter-ested in The Washington Tines will be held at Typographical Temple SUNDAY, April 22, 1894, at 3 o'clock p. m. By order of board of directors. 22 THOMAS A. MITCHELL, Secretary.

CARPENTERS, ATTENTION: THE members of L A.No. 1748, are requested to attend the next meeting, MONDAY, 16th instant. Very important business is to be considered. 24 By order of the Assembly.

#### FOR RENT-ROOMS.

LOOR RENT-S NEWLY FUR. COMMUNICATE

FOR RENT-3 UNFUR ROOMS ON SECOND floor, vacant May 1; also 2 unfur, rooms on third floor, vacant now; price \$15 and \$0.90, respectively; gas, hot and cold water, and heat; private family, Call or address 719 R. I ave.

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For rent beautiful fur, or unfur, at reasonable prices; cafe first floor.

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SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL OUR GOODS by sample to the wholesale and rotal trade; sell on sight to every business man or firm liberal salary and expenses paid; position perma-nent. For torms address with stamp, CENTEN-NIAL MEG CO., Milwaukee, Wis. apr23-11 WANTED-A PIANO PLAYER; GOOD EN

WANTED-BOYS TO SELL THE WASINGTON TIMES. A prize of \$10 to the boy selling the largest number during a week; \$5 each to the next four. Apply Times office between 3 and

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A. N. EDUCATED GERMAN LADY WISHES
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l' Tobacco line, call on PALMER, Blue label cigars. Hutchins' Buiding SPECIAL FOR THE SPRING-LADIES WHO

S wish to wear tailor-made garments, correct fitting and latest styles, kindly call and see J. GLYDER, Late of L. P. Hollander, Boston, Mass. 1749 Pa. ave.

FOR SALE-BY AUGUST DONATH, 611 7TH ST.
I have a 5-room cottage for sale on Rosedale
st, just north of Hygienic Ico Company, that is a
cosy home for any man. It has water, gas, and
sewer, slate mantels, latrobe, etc.; lot 24 by 120;
sinhle in rear; price for all this only \$2,250; see
me about it.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

HONEST PARTIES CAN GET SMALL LOANS at once. National Loan and Investment Company, 615 E st. n. w. A. C. GLANCY, Sec.

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FOR SALE-LOT ON N ST. NEAR N Y. AVE. n.w.; lots 42 and 45, sq. 617; lots 17x95 each to 10-ft. alley. Price per ft., \$1.30. A. S. CAY-WOOD, 853 9th at. n.w.

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